

Italians bag World Cup

MADRID (Agencies) — Italy defeated West Germany 3-1 to claim the 1982 World Cup football trophy here Sunday. While Italian star player Rossi scored the first goal followed by Tardelli and Altobelli. Breitner scored the lone goal for the West Germans.

(Earlier stories on page 6)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Qasem to lead team to Cyprus, Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday formed Jordan's delegation to the emergency meeting of the non-aligned nations coordination bureau which will be held in Cyprus on Thursday at the foreign ministers level to consider Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The delegation, to be led by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, will also attend an Islamic foreign ministers emergency meeting which is to be held in Tunis on Saturday to discuss the same issue.

PLO leader criticises 'Arab support'

MADRID (R) — A leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official was quoted Sunday as saying the Arab World has shown inadequate support for the Palestinians since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, commander of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese force there and security chief of the PLO's Fatah commando force, expressed dissatisfaction in an interview with the attitude of Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, the Madrid daily El Pais reported. The paper said he added the PLO expected more from the Soviet Union "than mere verbal declarations" and quoted him as saying: "The Palestinian fighter on the front thinks the minimum they (the Arab states) could do would be to impose an oil embargo like that of 1973 and pull their funds out of American financial institutions. The Arab countries have really not been able to make even a symbolic decision such as a provisional recall of their ambassadors in Washington."

Percy: U.S.-Israeli relations at lowest ebb in 25 years

WASHINGTON (R) — The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sunday that relations between the United States and Israel were at their lowest ebb in 25 years. Senator Charles Percy predicted in a television interview that Israel's invasion of Lebanon could emerge as its "Vietnam" and said opposition was rising both in Congress and the American hinterland to the actions of the Zionist state. Mr. Percy said the Israeli government, by its actions in Lebanon, had broken a promise to the United States that it would not undertake major Middle East moves affecting U.S. interests without informing Washington first. "I feel most strongly about what I consider a pledge broken, a pledge between partners and friends...that there should be no surprises between Israel and the United States," he said. "I thought we had reached agreement on that particular point." Sen. Percy said. "But once more—perhaps a dozen times in a row—we have been utterly surprised."

Pope urges end to siege of Beirut

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul made a fresh appeal for an end to the siege of Beirut Sunday as Israeli shells crashed on southwestern suburbs of the Lebanese capital. "We renew our prayers for our brothers in the Lebanese capital of Beirut (where) the population is suffering under bombardments," the Pope told crowds gathered in St. Peter's Square for his weekly Angelus prayer.

The Jordan Times

Due to a printing error, yesterday's Jordan Times appeared without pages 2 and 7. Unfortunately, this led many readers to miss the third of the four-part article, "The Islamisation of Jerusalem," which we have been publishing on page 2 since Thursday. For their benefit, this part is reprinted in today's Jordan Times. Also reprinted are timely page 7 regular features which did not appear yesterday. The Jordan Times apologises to all our readers for the error and for any inconvenience it may have caused.

Relentless fighting overshadows Beirut negotiations



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, during an inspection tour of commando positions in West Beirut Saturday, gestures to a fighter manning anti-aircraft guns (A.P. wirephoto)

Crown Prince meets Turkish press

ISTANBUL (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan spoke about the Middle East developments and the current situation in the region at a meeting with the Turkish press in Istanbul Saturday. Prince Hassan also spoke about the various challenges confronting the Arab and Muslim nations "in the light of Israel's expansionist ambitions which aim at dividing the region into mini states and weakening them with the purpose of distracting world attention from Zionist plans in the occupied Arab territories."

Occupation authorities dismiss W. Bank official

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities Sunday dismissed Hijazi Al Rashid, head of the village council of Deir Dibwan near Ramallah on the occupied West Bank and dissolved the village's council. A report by the French news agency, AFP, from Ramallah said that the Israeli military authorities summoned the mayor and informed him of the decision because, they said, "he had refused to cooperate with the Israeli-sponsored civilian administration in the occupied West Bank."

Soviets to produce own equipment for gas pipeline

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet commentator said Sunday Moscow was determined to produce all the equipment for the controversial East-West gas pipeline in the face of U.S. trade sanctions. Writing in the government newspaper Izvestia, Vikenty Matveyev said: "Our answer to Washington is the determination to manufacture all the necessary equipment for the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline." "Such commitments are now being taken by work collectives at rallies and meetings being held at many mills and factories of our country," he said. It was the second warning in three days that Moscow could go it alone if U.S. sanctions forced West European firms to withdraw from the project. A planning official, Vladimir

King receives Mubarak's message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak "dealing with the deteriorating conditions in Lebanon resulting from Israel's continued aggression on that country," the Jordan News Agency, Petra reported on Sunday.

The message was delivered to King Hussein by President Mubarak's political adviser Osama Al Baz. Dr. Baz, who arrived here Saturday with the message left for home Sunday. Dr. Baz's visit to Jordan marks the first time a senior Egyptian official has visited the country since the Arab World, with the exception of Oman, Sudan and Somalia, severed diplomatic relations with Cairo after the late President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David agreements with Israel.

Genscher arrives in Amman today

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is expected to arrive here Monday for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on what West German Foreign Ministry sources say is a search for a European role in efforts to solve "the Lebanese crisis."



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

According to a Reuters despatch from Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Genscher talks in Amman and Cairo will centre on a possible European initiative to help end fighting between Israeli and Palestinian forces in Lebanon and on an acceptable formula to bring about a peaceful settlement for the whole region.

OPEC dispute may herald decline in world oil prices

VIENNA (R) — OPEC faced the prospect Sunday that it may be powerless to prevent a general decline in world oil prices after it failed to clinch a new production agreement. The 13 OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers adjourned a conference indefinitely Saturday night in disarray. They had been unable to agree on new, individual output quotas and thereby minimise the danger of a price-cutting war among members frantic to clinch sales in a recession-hit market. Delegates said the basic problem was that, in a politically-tinged dispute, Iran wanted a bigger slice of the market and Saudi Arabia declined to be the only country to cut back to accommodate Iran. Ministers did not rule out price cuts, even by Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter of crude oil. But the ministers stressed to reporters Sunday they had great faith in OPEC's instinct for self-preservation. They predicted that, despite lack of a formal agreement, members would individually exercise restraint in their search for buyers until the autumn. By October OPEC expects demand to have revived enough from a recent 20-year low to accommodate everyone more easily. At a news conference Sunday, Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait said he expected any price cuts in the coming weeks to be small. "I hope any situation that develops will be containable. I do not think failure to reach agreement will result in a disaster in terms of price and production," he said. But he was among ministers not to rule out a Saudi price cut, although he said that, too, "would not be the end of the world."

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Intense artillery and rocket duels between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos shook Beirut Sunday while efforts to end the war seemed blocked by major new problems.

Reuters correspondents watched Israeli shells and rockets smashing widely across West Beirut, where the Palestinian fighters are besieged with about half a million Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. The Palestinians fought back with salvos of rockets fired from multiple-tube launchers mounted on trucks.

But then the Syrian government dealt a surprise blow to the negotiations when it announced that although it might allow the PLO leadership to set up its headquarters in Damascus, it had no room for the thousands of PLO fighters.

Lebanese government sources said efforts to persuade Syria to change its mind had so far failed. The sources said a visit to Damascus Saturday by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper had achieved little.

They added that they expected no change in the Syrian position before Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam visits Washington later this week as part of an Arab League delegation.

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Syrian stand

aiming to hold talks on the Lebanese situation. The sources said the Lebanese government's efforts were concentrated on trying to persuade Damascus to accept the fighters, since the PLO was at present insisting on leaving Lebanon by road for Syria.

If that failed, it would try to convince the PLO to leave Lebanon by sea and then head for other Arab countries such as Iraq and Algeria. The Syrian refusal left negotiations in Beirut marking time, with no important meetings involving Lebanese leaders. U.S. officials or PLO leaders being held.

But Palestinian and Lebanese sources said that one problem which had loomed large last week appeared to have been solved. This was the question of the timing of the deployment of an international force in Beirut. The sources said that an announcement by the French government appeared to mean that France was ready to provide troops for a force that would separate the Palestinians and Israelis.

The PLO had been insisting that an international force safeguard the withdrawal rather than be deployed only after the PLO men left, as the United States suggested.

Iran: Iraq still occupies territory

LONDON (R) — Iran claimed Sunday large areas of the west of the country are still in Iraqi hands despite Baghdad's announcement on June 29 that its troops had withdrawn to the international border. Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, head of Iran's war information headquarters, was quoted by the Iranian news agency IRNA as saying that Iraqi troops were still stationed on Iranian soil near Al Muhammarah (Khorramshahr) and the Shatt Al Arab waterway. IRNA quoted Dr. Kharrazi as saying Iraqi forces still controlled a number of strategic heights and were preparing an offensive to regain territory. In Paris, the office of the left-wing Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation said Mujahedeen leader Masoud Rajavi sent telegrams to the U.N. Security Council and the Non-Aligned Movement's Gulf peace committee accusing the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of continuing the Gulf war.

Fierce battle

As Israeli shells and rockets (Continued on page 3)

GCC to discuss Lebanon, Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) meet in the Saudi Arabian summer capital of Taif Sunday to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war.

The ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are also likely to consider Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's call for an Arab summit on Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries have already made it

known that they would not attend the summit and Arab diplomats in Tunis said this made it unlikely that it would be held.

A decision on whether to stage it will be taken by an Arab League ministerial committee.

No decision is expected from the Taif meeting, which was originally scheduled for June 19 but was postponed because of the death of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on June 13.

The Taif meeting is also likely to discuss threats by Iran to invade Iraq. Most Gulf states support

Iraq in the 22-month-old Gulf war.

Last month Iraq unilaterally pulled out its forces from Iranian territory seized early in the war, but Iran says it is ready to invade Iraq to impose its peace terms.

The Gulf ministers will hear a report on preliminary talks in Kuwait last week between officials from Oman and South Yemen on normalisation of ties between the two neighbouring countries. The council has been active in trying to resolve political disputes between the two.

Shultz to face Senate grilling Tuesday

WASHINGTON (R) — George Shultz will break his self-imposed silence on foreign policy when he appears on Tuesday before senators considering his nomination as U.S. secretary of state.

When he arrived in the capital on June 26, the day after President Reagan announced the resignation of Alexander Haig and his nomination, Mr. Shultz told reporters eager to discover his views: "These will be my days of silence."

Since then he has kept his counsel as he slipped in and out of the State Department for high level policy briefings and met members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will conduct the hearing.

Mr. Shultz, who at different times held three posts in the Nixon administration—budget director, labour and treasury secretary—has had no job specifically devoted to foreign policy, so his views are largely unknown.

He is sure to be asked about his ties with the giant international construction firm, Bechtel, of

which he was president until his nomination.

The Bechtel connection

The Reagan cabinet already includes Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was Bechtel's general counsel before his appointment, a fact that makes some senators uneasy.

Strongly pro-Israeli senators are concerned by the fact that Bechtel does enormous business with Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, where its contracts include construction of an entire city, Jubail.

These senators are expected to question Mr. Shultz closely on his attitude toward Israel and specifically accusations in 1976 that Bechtel had taken part in an Arab League boycott against individuals and firms that dealt with Israel.

Bechtel denied the charge as unwarranted but the following year entered into an agreement with the Justice Department not to observe the Arab boycott.

Mr. Shultz has also raised some public questions about close U.S. ties to Israel at the expense of relations with Arab governments. Like Mr. Weinberger, he has suggested the United States should seek Arab as well as Israeli friendship.

The public hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to produce little of the tension and abrasiveness that characterised the group's questioning of his predecessor, Mr. Haig, in January 1981.

Mr. Haig's grueling examination lasted five days. It remains to be seen whether senators' questions will elicit anything more than generalities on policy questions.

Nominees for cabinet office often take refuge in the plea that they have not been fully briefed on the issue under discussion.

But the committee is certain to recommend Mr. Shultz's confirmation, perhaps unanimously. Confirmation by the full Senate is also expected to follow shortly after the hearing.

Ghali carries Mubarak's message to Zambian president

Uganda, Egypt criticise Libyan 'interference'

LUSAKA (R) — Senior Ugandan and Egyptian government ministers arrived separately in Lusaka this weekend bitterly criticising what they termed Libyan interference in the internal affairs of African nations.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali arrived from Malawi for four days of talks on bilateral and international issues bearing a message from President Hosni Mubarak for Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Informed sources said the message concerned Egypt's decision not to attend a forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. Egypt has said it will

not attend the meeting, due to take place on Aug. 5-8, because it has no diplomatic relations with the host nation.

Dr. Ghali, who is on a seven-nation African tour, told reporters on arrival his government was opposed to what he described as Libya's negative influence in Africa. Egypt has accused Libya of interfering in the internal affairs of several African countries, including Sudan, Chad and Uganda.

Dr. Ghali's visit coincides with that of Ugandan Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga, who told reporters Saturday his mission was to brief Dr. Kaunda on Libyan "inter-

ference" in Uganda. The Ugandan government of President Milton Obote says it has documentary evidence that Libya has financed and trained anti-government guerrillas.

Both Mr. Muwanga and Dr. Ghali stressed that despite a developing rift in the OAU their respective governments regarded the organisation's survival as of paramount importance.

The Tripoli meeting and the long-term future of the 51-nation OAU have been jeopardised by a controversial decision last February to admit the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara.

EAST

The Israelisation of Jerusalem

Part III

By Kate Maguire

This is the third part of a research paper published by the Arab Research Centre (ARC), which is an independent cultural institution based in London. The ARC publications represent an account of the centre's activities, and aim at providing information for the Arab decision-maker. Kate Maguire was a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank and is now a freelance writer for British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service and lecturer in Middle East politics for the University of Southern California. The final part will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

The old city

In 1977 David Zilzoni, deputy director of the Jewish Quarter construction, gave an indication of future plans for the Old City when the Jewish Quarter is finished (completion estimated now to be 1983).

"We must restore the Muslim section as well. When we took the Old City we took a loan from the world. We have to pay it back by reconstructing the whole thing. True we'll have to move out a lot of Arab families—they are ten people in a room, when the Jews are one or two—because we must reduce density. We can't have a nice clean Jewish Quarter and two metres away a slum."

There are about 23,000 Arabs living in the Old City; 6,000 of these are Christians.

In January 1977 international interest was turned towards the eviction of three Arab families from an area adjoining the Jewish Quarter and the demolition of their houses. These houses were in the Muslim Quarter. Arab shopkeepers and residents along the Street of Chains were in the Muslim Quarter. Arab shopkeepers and residents along the Street of Chains were served with eviction notices, which were later rescinded. The houses that were demolished were not the beginning of the "cleaning up" of the Muslim Quarter but an extension of the eviction provoked the Dean of St. George's Anglican Cathedral, Jerusalem, and others to write to The Times on Jan. 7, 1977:

"... Who we wonder are the anti-semites? Who think it's important for the world to know such facts or the Israeli authorities who order such action? There are, to our personal knowledge, many Jewish people, Israeli friends of ours, who deeply regret such actions, but tragically they remain a small minority in Israel." And on 28 January 1977:

"... Our concern is for all the inhabitants of this land. Some Israeli Jews we know share our disquiet. We believe there are so many more who do not know some of the things that their government is doing in their name. They will be the sufferers under any backlash that may be released by the policies."

One of the signatories, the Rev. C. Murray Rogers, was a member of Rainbow, a Jewish-Christian understanding group. He was asked to leave the group after the letters were published.

The Holy Places, 1967-77

In 1967 the Israeli authorities declared their intentions towards the holy places of Islam and Christianity. The following incidents are among several which put in question those intentions and the ability of the Israeli authorities to carry them out.

Haram Al Sharif

In 1967 the chief rabbi of the Israeli army with other members of his faith conducted prayers in the area of the Haram al-Sharif, sacred to Muslims. Due to the outrage which followed from Muslims and non-Muslims about this act of provocation, the Israeli government put a stop to Jews congregating and praying at this Muslim holy site. Then in 1976 eight Jews were sent to court out of a group of about 40 for praying and singing patriotic songs on the Haram al-Sharif. Judge Ruth Or decreed in the Jerusalem's Magistrate's Court that Jews were entitled to pray on the Haram al-Sharif. She found the defendants not guilty. This sparked off a wave of serious protests demonstrations in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The decision was finally reversed by the High Court. Many Arabs believe that Judge Ruth Or was voicing the feelings of those Israelis who see the Haram al-Sharif as the main stumbling block to the creation of the Third Temple. The Second Temple and the Haram al-Sharif share the same

site. In August 1976 there were further clashes when ultra-orthodox nationalist Jews attempted to pray there.

Evocative statements

Many writers on Jerusalem claim that Muslim fears for their holy places are exaggerated and unfounded. These writers are not Arabs who have lived and worshipped in Jerusalem for generations. They do not see with the same eyes. Not only physical acts of violence or "desecration" or provocation support their fears but comments made by Israeli government representatives when they "united" the city in 1967. At that time, David Ben Gurion declared that his people, "standing on the threshold of the Third Temple, would not be as patient as their fathers". On his arrival at the Wall in 1967, Menachem Begin, future Prime Minister, expressed his hope that, "The Temple may be speedily rebuilt in our days". In 1967 at a conference in Jerusalem, the Israeli minister for religion is reported to have stated that the occupation authorities considered the Mosque of the Dome of the Rock their property "by past acquisition or by conquest." He went on:

"As to the Holy Ibrahim Mosque (in Hebron) the Cave is a Jewish Shrine which we have bought, in the same way we bought the Holy Rock in the days of David and the Jebel and our rights in the Cave and the Rock are rights of conquest and acquisition."

Arson

It was statements like these which Islamic leaders believed inspired the setting on fire of the sacred Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969. The damage was extensive, with many priceless carvings, tapestries, carpets and other items hopelessly destroyed. The Israelis arrested and tried an Australian Christian, but he was found to be mentally deranged and was deported. The Security Council condemned the fire. In 1973 a Christian bookshop on the Mount of Olives was set on fire. Two men were jailed for two months and two got suspended sentences. This was followed in 1974 by arson attacks on three Christian institutions, The House of Zion, the Swedish Theological Institute, and the Baptist House. The offenders stated they had acted against missionaries. Some of them were members of Rabbi Kahane's militant ultra-nationalist group Kach. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, responded to the arson attacks in a broadcast in February 1974 directed at the Christian community:

"Because of our history and our relations between Jews and Christians, we are allergic to missionary activity and we don't like it. Christians are taught to save souls, but we would ask them to refrain from this here in Jerusalem. It is not an activity which will help to preserve peace in Jerusalem."

Religious law

In 1968 the Israeli military authorities attempted to assume responsibility for the administration of the Shari'a Courts (religious courts), to appoint judges, and to force these courts to levy taxes in the form of revenue stamps, which was not a regulation before. These would have been a direct infringement on the Islamic community's freedom of religious practice. It was successfully contested.

Archaeology, 1967-77

Since 1967 high praise has come from many international quarters on the archaeological excavations that have been carried out in Jerusalem and there is no doubt that many of the finds resulting from the work have contributed greatly to the historical richness of the city. Certain of these finds, like the remains of the Nea Church of the Justinian period uncovered in 1975, and the Roman Cardo road uncovered in 1976, were the by-products of bulldozing the old Jewish Quarter

to make way for a new one.

However in 1974, UNESCO adopted a resolution condemning Israel for altering the historical features of Jerusalem and requested that Israel should be excluded from UNESCO aid and from the body itself.

They claimed that the archaeological excavations, in particular in the vicinity of the Western Wall, "constitute a danger to monuments". UNESCO's action requires some explanation.

During the summer of 1974 an archaeological team was clearing passageways in the area of the Noble Sanctuary. One tunnel took them under the Al Aqsa Mosque. It was done secretly and was discovered by engineers repairing the mosque. The suspicions of the Islamic leaders were aroused.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs was digging a tunnel to trace the northerly extension of the Wailing Wall. In 1971 the Rabat al Kurdi (1290s), the Kurdish Quarter threatened to collapse. The municipality took steps to prop up the building by drilling holes in what came to be known as the little Wailing Wall. Certain Israeli religious leaders suggested that instead of being drilled, the Wall should be exposed — which would have meant the destruction of all the historic Muslim buildings that enclose the Noble Sanctuary. Suspicions were intensified.

In 1974 another adjoining structure, the Jawhriyah School (1440s) began to disintegrate. Israeli authorities verbally claimed the damage was caused by rain. But the tunnelling must have weakened the subsoil for the rain to have had that effect. Rabbi Perla, director of the Department of Sacred Sites, said to the Al Aqsa engineer in 1975: "We cannot understand why you object, the excavations are in everyone's interest, and they will bring in tourists and money." On the subject of Muslim buildings overhead Perla went on to say, "they are only 50 or 60 years old and we have British maps to prove it." Europe and America had voted against the UNESCO resolution. In 1976 the excavations were suspended by the Israelis themselves. The Arab structures have remained intact although some archaeologists and members of the Arab community feel their life expectancy has been reduced and that tunnelling may not have been stopped altogether.

Section III

Israeli activities in Jerusalem since Camp David

After President Sadat of Egypt's controversial visit to Jerusalem on Nov. 19, 1977, although many Arabs were sceptical about the Camp David formula for peace which followed it, there was some expectation of a gesture of sincerity from the new Likud government under Menachem Begin. The gesture was expected to be in the direction of a slowing down or halting of the housing and industrial developments that were in progress and on the drawing boards. No such gesture was forthcoming. Building has continued on the lines laid down by the 1968 and 1974 Masterplans, with a sudden increase in activity for the period 1980-81 before the Israeli elections and after a unanimous U.N. resolution

condemning Israel's Jerusalem Bill making Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Mr. David Levy, housing minister under Menachem Begin, released figures in March 1981 disclosing that in the two years since Camp David there has been nearly a three-fold increase in the annual number of new homes for Jewish families in the area occupied by Israel in 1967. Eight thousand housing units have been constructed in the new suburbs since 1979. The Ministry spokesman said that, "10,000 extra Jews must come to live in Jerusalem every year to keep up the present balance between Jews and Arabs or 73 per cent to 27 per cent."

Land expropriation

The following is a breakdown of the present situation and the future prospects of the Jerusalem settlements:

Gilo:

Construction work is still continuing on the Gilo settlement which is spreading itself further eastward than originally planned. In 1970 1,100 acres were seized. In 1978, without warning, Israeli bulldozers demolished an orchard with 660 trees belonging to an Arab family. The family was told their land had been expropriated in 1970, which the family knew nothing about. Buildings of the Gilo settlement have been built right up to the wall of the Arab family's house. Two other Arab families in the area found themselves in the same situation. They are cut off from each other and surrounded by tall, uniform blocks of stone.

Ramot:

The original plans for this settlement allowed for 8,000 units; it has now increased to 10,000. One Arab farmer whose land was not expropriated has lost 100 trees through developers dumping sand from the Ramot site onto his land.

Neve Yaakov South:

In 1980, 4,400 dunums of land were expropriated for the Neve Yaakov South settlement planned in 1974. It is thought to be the first step in a plan to seize 5,000 acres. The land is all agricultural land, part of it owned by Hama village. Hama village is just outside the Jerusalem boundaries and its land inside. The Israeli authorities threw pamphlets in Arabic and Hebrew around the area with the usual two months compensation notice. The compensation offered was a fraction of the market price. The Neve Yaakov South project is the biggest housing project the Israeli authorities have yet undertaken. It will also severely limit any Arab building in Beit Hanina, which is flanked by Ramot in the west, Atsot in the north, Ramot Eshkol and French Hill in the south and now Neve Yaakov south in the east. On this occasion the United States openly declared their condemnation of the expropriation which could damage peace talks. It is estimated that between 1967 and 1980 approximately 5,500 acres of land were expropriated for Israeli building projects; over 95 per cent of this land is private Arab property.

Industrial zone

The proposed Jerusalem Outline scheme in 1978 explained quite clearly the motives behind the industrial zones that had been planned by Labour in 1974.

On the subject of a metropolitan area of Jerusalem, "The only decision which dealt explicitly with the development of the metropolitan area of Jerusalem as an urban hinterland was the government decision to establish industrial areas to serve Jerusalem at Ma'aleh Adumim and Anatot. This decision included two basic principles concerning the relationship of the city and its surrounding area: Firstly that the boundary of the city's jurisdiction is not the functional boundary of Jerusalem. Secondly, large industries and facilities which could be a nuisance within the municipal areas should be located outside the boundary. Two more principles have recently gained support: first, recognition of the utmost importance of creating a new traffic axis... The second principle, known as 'strengthening Jerusalem' is a proposal for the establishment of Jewish settlements in the metropolitan area. This principle, which has not yet been expressed in terms of practical decisions, would require a re-evaluation of the geographical extent of the municipal area and of the policies for development, and population growth within its boundaries."

It is clear from the above extract that the government decisions on the industrial zones and the establishment of an urban belt have encouraged Jerusalem planners to think of developments in what is now termed the "metropolitan area", which inevitably will lead to an extension of the Jerusalem administrative boundaries. The implications of such plans are of serious consequence to the Arab communities in the areas concerned and to the whole fabric of a Middle East peace. It is understandable after an examination of Israeli planning in Jerusalem since 1967 that the Arabs see themselves as becoming an Arab Quarter, "an island in a Jewish sea".

"The principle of constructing the city as a mosaic of communities, preventing the polarisation of national communities, was a major influence on the location of new Jewish neighbourhoods."

Arab building in Jerusalem

Mayor Kollek has frequently remarked to journalists that Arabs are free to build homes for themselves and that mortgages and loans have been made available for new housing and house improvement. Between 1967 and 1980, 1,400 building permits had been issued, and in 1971 about 100 public apartments had been built for Arab families. On paper, Israeli statistics on Arab housing seem fair to the outside observer. In reality, the situation is somewhat different.

From 1967 to 1970 Arab housing was not part of Israel's geopolitical plans for Jerusalem. The priority, in fact the exclusive aim, was for Jewish housing in East Jerusalem to establish a considerable Jewish presence there. The improved water, sewerage and electricity to the Arabs was a by-product of the Jewish housing developments.

Three major factors have hindered the growth in Arab housing:

- Land expropriation by Israeli authorities has restricted the amount of land available for Arab developers in the Jerusalem area, obliging them to build outside the Jerusalem municipal boundaries;
- Plans for buildings have to be submitted to the municipality for approval and a permit has to be obtained. The Arabs of

Jerusalem do not come from Europe, Russia or America. They are from Jerusalem and prefer to live in Arab-style houses. Because of the problem of restricted space, allowing for 6-8 storey flats, many of the designs submitted are not approved. Therefore permits are not given. When designs are approved, permits can take up to four years to be issued—this delay is the result of waiting for and checking plans for future developments. The government may have in mind which may need the designated Arab land;

iii Mortgages and loans have been offered to house builders but for many of the Arab community whose work is temporary or is erratic or dependent on the Israeli building spree, accepting a loan or mortgage is tantamount to the ownership of the property being Israeli. Arab rights cannot be fully protected in that situation if they are not strongly represented in the municipality, which they cannot be if they regard their land and the people as under occupation.

It is interesting to note here that on "Israeli" building, Mayor Kollek's "well-intentioned" municipality and committee often lose out to the building contractors commissioned to do the work over design, location, method of securing the land and the method of actual building which affect the Arab families in the vicinity.

Politics 1977-1982

This period, which should have demonstrated understanding and cooperation and gestures of good will, instead saw not only a speeding-up of building policy and further land expropriation but also the passing of the Jerusalem Bill in July 1980, which announced Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and preparations for the transfer of the Prime Minister's offices to the Sheikh Jarrah quarter of East Jerusalem.

Jerusalem bill

East Jerusalem and the Old City has been annexed by Israel in 1967. What this bill ostensibly did was to legitimise that annexation according to Israeli law. Other countries regarded the move as a flagrant dismissal of Middle East peace efforts, the Islamic countries concluded their meetings with a commitment to jihad (holy struggle), the United Nations once again condemned Israel for its action and the small number of embassies in Jerusalem made preparations to move to Tel Aviv. But the Arabs in the West Bank and Jerusalem remained relatively calm about the bill because they have been living in a de facto capital of Israel since 1967, under Israeli occupation and interference and they have grown cynical of impressive words from the United Nations, the Islamic countries, the United States and Europe which never materialise into action. The Jerusalem Bill was in retaliation for a general shift among traditional friends of Israel towards recognition of the PLO and their cause and Jerusalem was again the price paid for diplomatic wars.

Begin's offices move

In 1979, as part of a series of Israeli housing and office units springing up in East Jerusalem which do not "belong" to settlements areas, construction was started on two office blocks in the Arab Sheikh Jarrah Quarter, behind the Israeli police headquarters, formerly a Jordanian hospital. The buildings were earmarked to house the controversial Ministries of Agriculture, which has been very active in planning and expanding settlements on occupied territory, and of housing, which takes credit for among other things, Jerusalem's urban housing estates. The intention to install these in East Jerusalem was provocative enough to the Arabs and to the international community, but then Prime Minister Begin, not wanting Member of the Knesset Mrs. Cohen to get one over on him with the Jerusalem Bill, which had been her private member's bill, immediately announced his intention to move the Prime Minister's office to Sheikh Jarrah. Work on the buildings was speeded up. Nine acres of land had been expropriated from three Palestinian families who found their houses surrounded by barbed wire erected as security measures for the police headquarters and the new offices. They were served with eviction notices in August 1980. Fierce opposition from members in the Knesset and the diplomatic implications the move would have, made Mr. Begin "postpone" the transfer of

his offices. It remains to be seen whether plans will go ahead to move the ministries under a Labour government or a Likud government with a new lease of life.

Arab electricity

Towards the end of 1980 there was an attempt by the Israeli government to take over the East Jerusalem Electric Company on the grounds that it was producing only one third of the power needed for Jerusalem and the West Bank and was bringing the rest from Israel. The Arab company charged that the government's end to its concession, which amounted to a takeover, was a political move as the company was the only major public utility in Palestinian hands. In February 1981 the Supreme Court announced that the energy minister was legally entitled to take over the company's assets in Jerusalem but not in the West Bank, although the Judge made clear his disapproval of any takeover. Labour members in opposition disapproved of the attempted takeover. It remains to be seen what their attitude would be in power.

Religious Affairs, 1977-1981 Al Aqsa Mosque

Perhaps the most important incident concerning the religious affairs of Jerusalem during this period was the arrest of Rabbi Kahane, one of the founders of the Jewish Defence League and now head of the ultra-nationalist movement, Kach. In May 1980 120kg of TNT and other explosive were discovered in a yeshiva (school) in the Old City. These explosives were intended to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque and for attacks on other holy places in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Meir Kahane and his assistant, Baruch Greene, were given six months detention.

Secular and religious Jews

1977-81 has seen the most serious clashes between secular and religious Jews both over strictly religious issues and over political issues.

Religious issues

The sacredness of the Jewish sabbath has been the main cause of secular-religious clashes in this sphere. In September 1978 between 500 and 600 religious zealots gathered at the orthodox area of Mes Shearim and started stoning passing cars for breaking the sabbath. The next serious incident of this nature occurred again in October 1980 to be followed by another in March 1981. Other disputes have been over the ban on Jews praying on the Haram al-Sharif, the serving of proper kosher food in hotels and restaurants, on the clothes and behaviour, lack of modesty in many young Israelis and the celebrating of Christmas in Jerusalem hotels. Neturei Karta, an ultra-orthodox Jewish religious group living in the Old City, are adamantly anti-Israeli, believing that all Israel's activities are irreligious.

Political issues

The Israeli spectrum of political opinion covers a wide range of views and attitudes which are all in some way linked to or stemming from the political interpretation of being Jewish. A widening in the gap between these attitudes has been apparent since 1967. 1967-1981 has seen increased friction between these increasingly polarised groups and also the creation of militant extremists. The 1967 war brought the West Bank and Gaza under Israeli rule. This opened the door for those groups committed to the principle of Eretz Israel (Greater Israel)—the "recovery" of Judea and Samaria for the Jewish people. Before the events of 1967 it had remained an ideal. After 1967 those groups emerged determined to make that ideal a reality. Two dominant views about the West Bank are prevalent in Israeli politics today and neither can be totally identified with one particular party. The first is the "maximal" view—the belief that Eretz Israel be made a reality, the other is the "minimal" view—the belief that Israel should consolidate what it has and leave the West Bank open for negotiation.

Gush Emunim is a group which is committed to Eretz Israel and has considerable influence in the political arena. Under Labour, Gush Emunim had relative freedom to pioneer settlements mainly in the West Bank that did not conform to any "security" plan. Their greatest coup was the establishment of the Kiryat Arba settlement at Hebron. When Likud came to power in 1977, Gush Emunim found themselves

faced with a tightening up of government control over their activities. One of the "illegal" settlements, Ein Moreh, at Nablus was dismantled. Although a minority group their maximising ideas have gained them a lot of sympathy. On March 23, 1979, they stated in Ma'ariv newspaper: "The leaders of Gush Emunim have not forgotten the material and moral aid they have received from Yigal Allon, then deputy minister... nor aid given to them by the chairman of the Labour Party, Shimon Peres, while he was minister of defence in Rabin's government... Gush Emunim now misuses those days. It would like to see Labour in power again, and Here in opposition. The veterans of Gush Emunim think that this is the best political formula for the success in achieving their settlement claims."

During Likud's term of office other more extreme groups have come to the fore, particularly when negotiations on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza looked like a very serious possibility. Much of the criticism directed at Menachem Begin's administration has been over the inability of Begin's party to reconcile the differences between maximal and minimal views over the occupied territories. Likud has never publicly denounced its commitment to Eretz Israel but by pursuing peace talks in the Camp David framework it appeared to many Israelis that Begin was "selling out".

Christian holy places The year 1979 saw a revival in attacks against Christian organisations believed to be by ultra-orthodox nationalist groups. Swastikas and "Missionary Pig Go Home" were daubed on the walls of Christian bookshops and historical buildings. The House of Zion was again a subject of these attacks. The Russian Orthodox Church and Mount Zion monastery suffered damage. Threatening letters have been sent to members of the Christian clergy and several clergy have been spat at in the streets. Many Israelis as well as Christians are not satisfied with the way the police have handled these attacks, believing the political clout in the hands of ultra-orthodox nationalist groups accounts for the apparent leniency.

The leaders of the Christian community in February 1980 presented a letter of protest to the prime minister and foreign consuls: "The impression is persistent within the Christian community, that the civil authorities have so far failed to exhaust all the possibilities open to them to curb such manifestations... It is not infrequently said within the Christian community that the perpetrators of such acts enjoy relative immunity."

A spokesman for Kach claimed his group was not involved, but supported such acts:

"It is a Jewish obligation to destroy graven images. The Christians have no place in Jerusalem, which is a Jewish capital."

These attacks have come at a time when Christian leaders are already worried about the steady decrease in the native Christian population.

Haram Al Sharif Shortly after the Jerusalem Bill in July 1980 a group of ultra-orthodox nationalist Jews was formed to contest legally, through the Israeli High Court, the ban on Jews praying in the Muslim sacred sanctuary. They are not expected to be put off their campaign by court refusal.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that Arab fears about "access" to and "protection" of their holy places have legitimate grounds. It has also become increasingly clear that no matter how good the intentions are of moderate Israelis towards the Arab community, they are not showing themselves to be a match politically or tactically for the growing number of organised extremist ultra-nationalist groups imposed for the criminal activities and support through statements by a number of Israeli officials and notables for their aims if not their methods.

Archaeology, 1977-81

Although Israel announced its end to excavations around the Noble Sanctuary, research in that area has in fact continued. A wall was found by the Arab Muslim Council about ten years ago. In 1980 a Dr. Kaufman from the Hebrew University revealed that it is a part of the Second Temple. It is only a few yards from the Dome of the Rock. It has been described as the first possible remains of the Jerusalem Temple ever discovered.

Table No. 5
OPINION TABLE OF ISRAELI GROUPS RELATING TO JERUSALEM*

	FOR	LIKUD	LABOUR	ULTRA-ORTHODOX NATIONALISTS	MINIMALISTS	MODERATES	RAKAH	ULTRA-ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS
Jerusalem is the undivided capital of Israel		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Present activities of building and land expropriation etc., in East Jerusalem		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Demographic superiority		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
The reducing of Arab Jerusalem into Arab 'quarters'		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Exclusion of Arab population from Jerusalem		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Protection of non-Jewish shrines		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extension of administrative boundaries of Jerusalem further into the West Bank		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

*Compiled from a review of the Israeli press 1967-1981.

DE FACTONOMICS

Personnel issues in Jordanian banks

By T.A. Jaber

BANKING ACTIVITIES in Jordan have been growing rapidly in the last few years. Since 1977, commercial banks' assets, deposits and credit facilities have been increasing at an average annual rate of 15 per cent. The same rate almost applies to the specialised credit institutions.

As part of the financial market, banks have also witnessed institutional diversification and introduced new activities which were not traditionally performed in Jordan. To mention some of these changes as examples, the establishment of investment banks, consolidated loans, credit cards, deposits for Jordanians in foreign currency, representation offices for foreign banks, establishment of the Association of Banks in Jordan, etc.

Parallel to the expansion in banking activities and their diversification, the total number of employees in the banking profession has been increasing rapidly. Using figures published by the Association in its 1981 annual report, the following main observations can be pointed out:

1. Total employees in banks amount to seven thousand. While this sector is currently employing less than two per cent of our labour force, its demand for manpower is increasing at a higher rate than the economy as a whole, a fact that will lead to a growing significance of banking in employment and income generation in Jordan.
2. Employment in Jordan's banks is characterised by a high turnover and mobility. In 1981, 17 per cent of banks' personnel were newly appointed while resignations accounted for 31 per cent. In other words, banks are facing a large inflow of new employees every year which amounts to one fifth of their total staff. This fact has significant implications on the banks' personnel management which will be referred to in this article.
3. Jordanian banks are facing competition on their qualified officers not only from other banking and financial institutions in Jordan, but mostly from such institutions in the neighbouring Arab countries in the Gulf. Emigration of bank employees occurs in waves from time to time during the year, depending on the demand of Arab banks. Continued emigration has also an important impact on personnel management in our banks.
4. A high percentage of banks' employees is susceptible to mobility for various purposes of which improvement of earned income and educational attainment stand to be the most important ones. Thus, 36 per cent of total banks employees are less than twenty five years of age, while 45 per cent have only a secondary education, and 48 per cent are single.
5. Banking represents a profession favoured by females in Jordan where they account for 28 per cent of total employees in banks. With the growing female enrolment in Jordanian higher educational institutions, it is expected that

banks will rely more on female employees. This trend requires certain special policies on the part of personnel management of banks.

In addition to the quantitative expansion of banking activities in Jordan and accordingly the growth in their staff, individual and corporate clients are expecting a higher quality of service from banks. Quality service should be reflected in a better advice to the bank's clients, a faster service and a friendly attitude by its employees. A change in the attitude cannot be expected to take place without proper training and guidance.

While banks tend to go further into mechanisation to handle thousands and perhaps more of their daily transactions, banking will continue to be a labour-intensive activity. Accordingly, each bank should pay special attention to the preparation of personnel policies, selection of employees, their training and development, institutionalising a rewarding system and

administering employee relations. The function of personnel management has become an increasingly significant one. The availability of banking staff cannot be taken for granted nor their efficiency.

Banks in Jordan are making good profits and their shares are being transacted more than others in the Amman Financial Market. Their employees are mostly unionised and bargain actively for higher salaries and better working conditions.

Thus, our banks should develop a capability of collective bargaining. Since wages are accounting for a larger portion of the banks operation expenses, a flexible salary policy should be pursued with improved industrial relations with the employees and their representatives.

It is always easier to prescribe what should be done than actually doing it. Do we have the qualified managers to be in charge of such a dynamic and evolving personnel management role? This is a task where our banks should give top priority.

Read a book, Howie

IT IS quite novel, and rather pleasant, to find ourselves in agreement with a statement by an Israeli leader. Mr. Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister, said earlier this week that the Israeli occupation of half of Lebanon should not give Israel "the illusion that we have finished with the story either of the Palestinians or even of the PLO." How right he is.

The Eban statement comes in stark contrast with the words of a prominent American Jewish leader, Mr. Howard Squadron, who said in an interview in Tel Aviv that "a show of force" by Israel was necessary to convince PLO leaders that they had to evacuate Beirut. When we first heard Mr. Squadron's words, little noises in the back of our minds tried to tell us that we have heard this before, that we have witnessed a similar mind at work somewhere else, in another time and another place. And then we remembered: It was Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, and the bombing of North Vietnam and the invasion

of Cambodia. Mr. Squadron, like the Nixon-Kissinger ethos, thinks that if you bomb people hard enough and long enough, they will magically disappear, or, at worst, surrender to you and never be heard of again. That did not happen in Vietnam, of course, as it did not happen when the white minority government in Rhodesia spent most of its time bombing black African guerrilla camps in and around Rhodesia. It will not work today in Lebanon, either as Mr. Eban so clearly sees and says. What does happen when you bomb people is that they muster strengths they did not ever dream they possessed, and they return one day to kill you, harass you, and, ultimately, negotiate a peace agreement with you based on the principle of mutual recognition and equal rights. Mr. Squadron should spend less time playing the cowboy and spend more time reading up on recent history. We would have thought that, of all people, a Jewish leader would not ignore history.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The same content, only in disguised form

The proposal to form a multi-national force to supervise the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Beirut and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces away from the city is only new in form and not in content. The content of the proposal speaks of the Israeli aim behind invading Lebanon, namely the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the undermining of the Arab will over the Lebanese arena.

This projected proposal means that Israel should reap the fruits of its aggression on the Palestinians and the Lebanese people under the auspices of the multi-national force, instead of the U.S. marines alone. It is clear that this solution is stark naked deception. Israel must be awarded for launching this aggression on the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

The Israeli-Palestinian war in Lebanon, which entered its fifth week, is the result of the Israeli intransigence and the United States collaboration. Israel and the United States want to liquidate the Palestinian issue and impose U.S.

hegemony on the region by sheer force. Therefore, the real solution is that of solving the Palestinian issue according to United Nations resolutions. The real solution is not liquidating the Palestinian issue, nor does it lie in sending the Palestinian resistance out of Beirut. The United States should abandon its ambitions of imposing its hegemony on the region.

The effective key to the settlement of the Lebanese problem lies in carrying out the resolutions which enable the Palestinian people to establish their own state. The Beirut issue is but one of the problems which emerged because of the Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation.

The Arab leaders must shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities at this crucial stage. Arab leader must assume an effective role in dealing with the current developments and in the real solution which can settle the Palestinian issue, prevent its liquidation and save the region from the stormy and dangerous currents threatening the region.

Al Dustour: Arab or Islamic summit, united stand is the issue

The Tunisian president called on Arab kings and presidents to hold an emergency Arab summit conference in Tunis on Wednesday to discuss the tragic situation of the Palestinians and the Lebanese people. The truth is that any Arab meeting aimed at uniting the Arab stand in face of the flagrant challenge is an all-out Arab demand.

The emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers, held in Tunis in June, entrusted the six-member committee with the task of calling for convening an emergency Arab summit conference should it be deemed necessary. It appears that the committee has not completed its contacts with United Nations Security Council permanent members.

Some twenty Islamic states, including Jordan, expressed their approval to participate in the Islamic summit called for by the PLO leader to discuss means of confronting the Israeli onslaught on Lebanon and ending the barbaric siege imposed on Beirut.

The summit must be convened, but the most important thing is for this conference to succeed in crystallising a united Arab stand capable of confronting the challenge our nation is facing in Lebanon. Our Arab Nation is passing through a very dangerous stage pregnant with fateful possibilities, and history will record the efforts of the people who shouldered their responsibilities.

Vindictive Iranians display stubbornness in dealing with Iraqi government
Unpredictable Iranian response to war, and to peace moves

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reuter

LONDON — Increasingly powerful voices are being raised in Iran for an invasion of Iraq to pressure Baghdad into accepting Iranian terms for an end to the Gulf war.

Military and religious leaders and the mass media are urging the Iranian people to brace themselves for a battle "to conquer Karbala and Najaf", two holy cities in the heart of Iraqi territory. A campaign for a military solution to the 22-month-old Gulf war appears to be gaining momentum a week after Iraqi forces

announced they had withdrawn from Iran and retreated to the international border.

The Tehran evening newspaper Kayhan today published interviews with 18 military commanders and clerical rulers who all favoured a military push into Iraq. Among those interviewed were the head of ground forces, Colonel

Sayyed Shirazi and commander of the air force, Colonel Mohammad Hassan Moimpur, both members of the supreme defence council that dictates war strategy.

Iraq's withdrawal from Iran fulfilled one of several Iranian conditions for ending the war. It followed a series of successful Iranian offensives in recent months that drove Iraqi forces from the southern oil province of Khuzestan. Iraq apparently hoped the pullback would persuade Iranian leaders to go to the negotiating table. Iran, however, called the Iraqi move a plot and promised to fight on until the overthrow of Iraq's government.

Political sources in Tehran said Iran's clerical leaders believed the more pressure they exerted on Iraq, the more concessions the Iraqi government would be forced to give.

Iranian demands

With the Iraqis stationed on the border, Iran now demands huge war reparations of up to \$150 billion, the trial of the Iraqi government and the return to Iraq of 100,000 Iraqi dissidents expelled in recent years.

In what was seen in Tehran as a sign that the pressure was working, Iraq said Wednesday it was ready to allow Shi'ite Muslims expelled from Iraq to return to visit holy shrines.

Despite unconfirmed reports that several Arab Gulf states that supported Iraq in the war were ready to pay \$25 billion to Iran, the Iraqi government has made no commitment to offer reparations to Tehran. Colonel Shirazi said in Thursday's interview that Iran could no longer bear the bombardment of its towns by Iraq, nor

would it wait until Iraq accepted its demands. "We cannot wait until our rights are recognised. We must pursue the aggressive enemy until its complete destruction," Kayhan quoted him as saying Thursday.

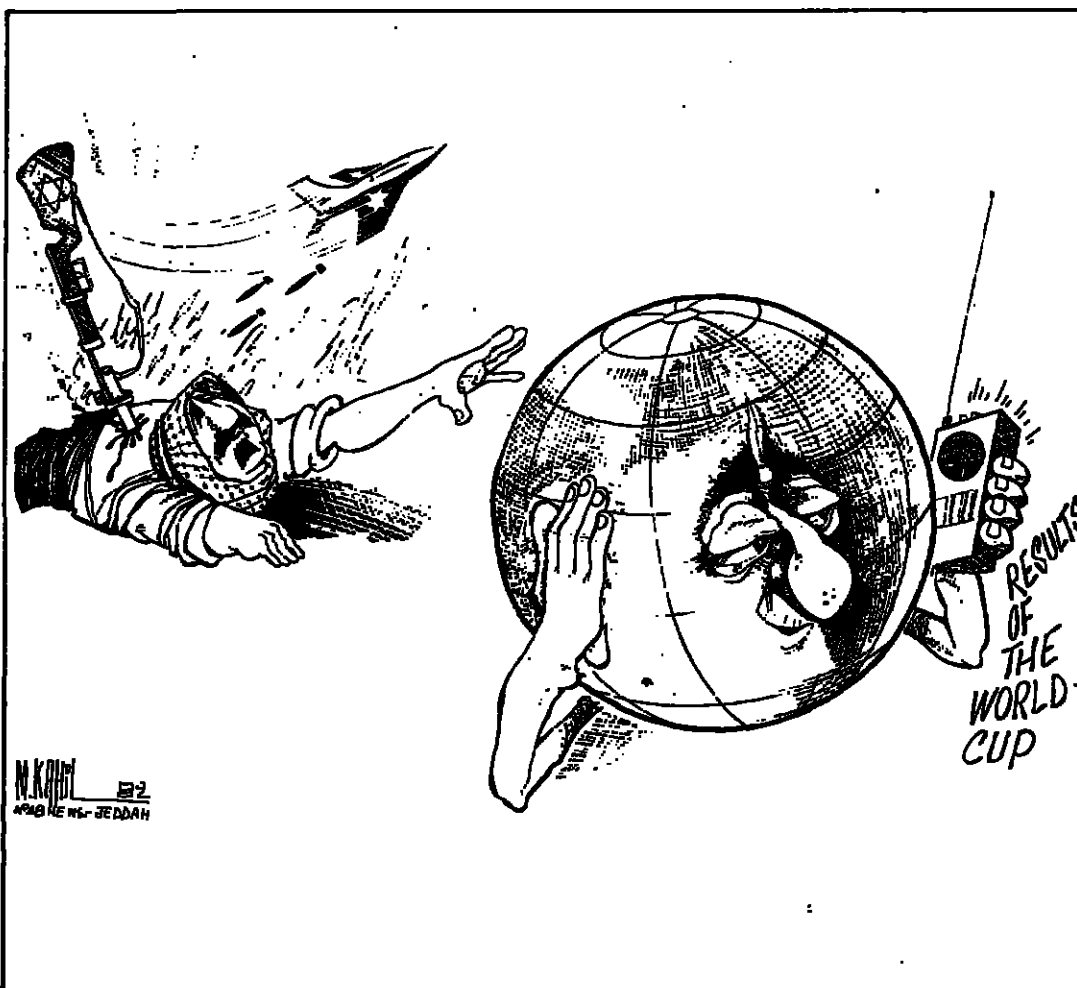
Ayatollah Jaleuddin Taheri, spiritual leader of the second biggest Iranian city of Isfahan told Kayhan: "An all-out attack on Iraq could bring about effective results and victory." Government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli told Tehran radio after a cabinet meeting Thursday Iran would continue the war.

Khomeini's approval needed

Iranian leaders have said any military drive into Iraq would not be aimed at occupying Iraqi territory. It would rather be a measure to help Iraqis topple the Baathist government and establish an Islamic republic friendly towards Iran.

Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has until now warned his armed forces against invading a Muslim country. Iranian sources said any final decision by the supreme defence council to launch an invasion of Iraq would have to have the blessing of the Ayatollah.

Although the fighting between the two countries is now limited to cross-border shelling, Tehran newspapers have tried to keep the war alive in the public mind. The slogan "battle until the conquer of Karbala" now appears on the front pages of all major newspapers every day. The Shi'ite shrine at Karbala is the most holy place of the sect outside Iran. Some 95 per cent of Iranians are Shi'ites, as is about a half the Arab population of Iraq.



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	17:00	25 Years of Rock
02:30	02:30	Pop Session
02:50	02:50	News Summary
03:15	03:15	Sports Round-up
03:30	03:30	Cartoons
03:50	03:50	Religious Program
04:00	04:00	Local Programme
04:25	04:25	Sayings
04:50	04:50	Local Programme
05:00	05:00	Local Programme
05:15	05:15	Religious Program
05:30	05:30	Religious Program
05:45	05:45	Local Programme
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10:00	10:00	Local Programme
10:15	10:15	Local Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Comedy: Tany & Jany
09:10	Play of the Week
10:00	News in English
10:15	Wolcott

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

7:00	7:00	7:00
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07:15	07:15	07:15
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WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	3647-3
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Humein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cinder Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, mosaics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalists. Artists: Muntashir, Jabel, Lurwibidh, Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lurwibidh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 11331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72561.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 65249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:47	Imsak
02:57	Fajr
04:32	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41	Dhuhr
12:22	'Asr
18:45	Maghrib
20:24	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alla information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:15	Baghdad (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:05	Damascus (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Laraca (RJ)
10:30	Cairo (EA)
10:45	Moscow (SU)
11:00	Tripoli (LA)
11:10	Kuwait (RJ)
11:20	Algeria (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:45	Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
11:50	Bangkok (RJ)
12:00	Algeria (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (RJ)
12:20	London, Istanbul (RJ)
12:45	Bucharest (RJ)
13:00	Cairo (RJ)
13:15	London (EA)
13:30	Frankfurt (LH)
13:45	Amsterdam (KLM)
14:00	Baghdad (RJ)
14:15	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Baghdad (RJ)
14:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:40	Cairo (EA)
08:15	Paris (AF)
08:30	Baghdad (RJ)
08:45	Bucharest (RJ)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15	Adress (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:45	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Cairo (EA)
12:30	Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
14:15	Moscow (SU)
15:10	Tripoli (LA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls	
Belgian franc	74.4/ 74.8
Dutch guilder	128.9/ 129.7
Egyptian pound	352.6/ 355.8
French franc	51.4/ 51.7
Irish pound	572.3/ 580
Italian lire (for 100)	25.7/ 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	138.1/ 138.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1235.6/ 1240
Lebanese lira	68.3/ 68.8
Omani rial	60.3/ 60.8
Qatari riyal	102.3/ 103.2
Saudi riyal	97.7/ 98.2
Saudi riyal	103.5/ 103.9
Swedish crown	37.7/ 38
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Decatur	36/50
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Cable headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

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Khalid Memorial, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Haram, J. Amman	45441
Jabal Amman University	42362
Malha, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsi	64171-4
University Hospital	845845
Dr. Al-Sit, J. Humein	67158
Al-Musah, J. Humein	67127-8
The Islamic, Abdali	

FEATURES

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — Canadians enraged by bureaucrats building a wall of secrecy round every document will soon be let loose on a mountain of once-classified files to see how government really works.

That at least is the theory behind a new freedom of information act which has just been passed by the House of Commons in Ottawa. But critics say the measure has no bite because cabinet papers are to be kept from the prying eyes of the public.

Canada lacked the impetus of a Watergate scandal to push through such legislation and it

took two years of countless committee meetings and careful deliberation before the measure finally saw the light of day.

It is designed to give people greater access to government files and at the same time protect the privacy of personal information being stored in departmental data banks.

Communications Minister Francis Fox forecast that the act would "bring about a very major change in the thinking of government."

But it was he who came under strong opposition attack when he introduced a clause which created special exemption for cabinet documents. This reflected gov-

No more official secrets in Canada

ernment concern over court rulings last year in British Columbia and Alberta in which ministers were ordered to divulge some cabinet confidences.

Opposition Conservative critic Walter Baker has pledged that his party will drop the cabinet exemption if it topples the Liberals and returns to power.

Svend Robinson of the left-leaning New Democratic Party,

who voted against the measure, argued that with the exemption clause "I suppose they could put" cabinet document: confidential "on clippings out of Canada's

leading newspapers. It will be used when the chips are down. But they'd run the risk of being caught with their hands in the cookie jar if they over-use it."

The act, due to become law in about six months, offers a simple

system of cutting through red tape.

First, you write to the relevant government department for the file you want and it has to reply within 30 days.

If the answer is no, then you can call in the information commissioner, an Ombudsman who will support you if he thinks the case is worth pursuing.

If the Ombudsman turns you

down, then there is one final step — bring the whole affair to court.

That last provision is very similar to the U.S. freedom of information act, passed in 1966 and then substantially broadened in 1974.

The American act requires the government either to provide the information or demonstrate that disclosure would substantially harm its legitimate work. For

instance, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) must show that disclosure would identify or endanger an agent, jeopardise an investigation or reveal investigative techniques.

U.S. decisions to withhold information can be challenged in court and courts have been known to review decisions by intelligence agencies to classify certain information.

But how will the act work in practice in Canada? The American experience gives a good foretaste of what might happen here.

In the United States, journalists and other writers have used the act widely. William Shawcross got much of his information about U.S.

bombing of Cambodia for use in his controversial book Sideshow.

Some businesses have also alleged that the act has been abused by their competitors for purposes of industrial espionage.

Canadian journalists and politicians certainly will find the thought of browsing through policy papers an appealing prospect while businessmen, consumers and environmentalists will be eager to get their hands on market studies too.

Opposition Conservative Walter Baker, despite criticising the bill for being watered down, forecast: "I don't think the government realises the floodgates that they have inched open."

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SPORTS

International footballers reportedly to defy ban on playing in S.Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African newspapers and the State Broadcasting Corporation Sunday carried reports of an imminent tour of this country by a group of top soccer players in defiance of the International Football Federation (FIFA).

South Africa was expelled from FIFA in 1976 because of its official race separation (apartheid) policies and has not been host to a major soccer tour for nearly a decade. FIFA is soccer's international controlling body.

A spokesman for the Football Council of South Africa (FCSA), a multi-racial organising body formed to run the sport here after the 1976 ban, would not comment on the reports.

The black president of the FCSA, George Thabe, is in Madrid for Sunday's World Cup final and has announced he will ask FIFA to send a fact-finding mission to South Africa to see that racial discrimination has been removed from the sport here.

The reports, which were variously attributed to sources in London, Madrid and Johannesburg, follow a sanctions-

busting tour by rebel English cricketers earlier this year. They were later banned from playing for their country for three years.

The reports, carried by almost all the country's newspapers this weekend, said several current internationalists—including Argentina's Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes—would be among the 18-man squad.

They added that the players would be leaving from several secret European locations on Tuesday and assemble here on Wednesday.

The side would play five games in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town, and possibly a sixth against a national South Africa representative XI, the reports said.

Among the players mentioned were former English internationalists Dave Watson, Mick Channon, Alan Ball and Ian Gillard. Radio South Africa said the side would include former Dutch captain Johan Cruyff and West German Franz Beckenbauer.

Southampton defender and former Yugoslav international Ivan Golac and the former Tot-

tenham Hotspur goalkeeper Millie Aleksis were also named in some reports.

Several newspapers added that there would be at least one black player in the squad, probably Justin Fashanu or Cyrille Regis, two top English players.

Players taking part in such a tour would be certain to face reprisals from FIFA, which last year forced the cancellation of a similar tour by threatening to act against 14 British professional soccer players who had already arrived in South Africa for a series of coaching clinics and exhibition matches.

Northern Ireland fullback Sammy Nelson and Scottish defender Willie Young, who were part of that group, were ordered by Arsenal manager Terry Neill not to take part in any games.

Soccer in South Africa is mainly black-supported.

About three million fans annually attend games of the Premier Professional Soccer League, which is completely integrated with several white players appearing for teams based in black townships around Johannesburg.

Bernabeu stadium: Temporary home for Italian fans

MADRID (R) — Italy's irrepressible 'tifosi'—their flamboyant fans—turned Madrid's Bernabeu stadium into their temporary home Sunday night as they outnumbered, out-trumpeted and outsang their West German rivals before the 1982 World Cup final.

An hour before the start of soccer's most lavish spectacle, the supporters who had arrived by chartered planes, buses and even on foot, created a cacophony of noise.

The red, white and green of Italy was everywhere—on banners, hats, neck scarves and headbands. Less prominent on the terraces and tribunes of the 90,000 capacity arena were the West German colours of red, black and gold.

Outside the stadium, fans clustered in groups, discussing with more nervousness than bravado their teams' prospects of winning the gold-cast International Football Federation (FIFA) trophy, football's greatest prize.

West German supporter Klaus

Blummel, who travelled from Baden-Baden for the finals, predicted with no great conviction a 2-1 win for the European Champions.

"That's provided we can stop Rossi," he said.

Francesco Panzera naturally did not agree with the forecast. Having hitch-hiked to Spain, when Italy reached the semi-final, he was sure the *azzurri* would reward him.

"Italy are playing so well at the moment. I cannot see West Germany scoring a goal. And Rossi is the best player of the tournament," he boasted.

The atmosphere was hot and close within the bowl of the stadium with the sun occasionally breaking through an overcast sky.

The Bernabeu was expected to be full for the final with Spain's King Juan Carlos. Italian President Sandro Pertini and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt heading a host of dignitaries in the royal box.

Italians, Germans determined to match Brazilian record

MADRID (R) — Brazil's record of three World Cup wins will be equalled Sunday night, no matter what the result of the final between Italy and West Germany.

The European sides have each won the cup twice and managers Enzo Bearzot of Italy and Jupp Derwall of West Germany are equally determined to match the Brazilian record in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium.

Although both men will look forward to a well-earned rest after Sunday night's final whistle, they know that their reputations rest on the outcome.

Derwall has never suffered defeat at the hands of another European nation. Bearzot, the most likeable of men, is well aware that he will be persecuted for years to come by the Italian press if he fails to produce the *italiani*'s first World Cup victory since 1938.

Whatever the result both men, neither of whom has ever managed a top club side, deserve the

utmost praise for their work in Spain.

Italy's success in this year's tournament is due totally to the persistence of Bearzot.

The Italians, World Cup winners in 1934 and 1938, have been one of the enigmas of the modern game, a side packed with exciting skills but hidebound by the defensive preachings of club coaches.

Bearzot, like Derwall an understudy for many years, has suggested a different philosophy since taking over in 1977.

Now when the Italians take the lead they go looking for another goal. Not only have they beaten holders Argentina and hot-favourites Brazil, they have taken time out to entertain, a foreign word in the Italian first division where fear of losing is the name of the game.

Like Italy, who failed to win one of their first-round matches, Derwall's West Germans also started badly. The much-taunted Ger-

nians, the European Champions, began their campaign by being outplayed by Algeria and suffering a humiliating 2-1 defeat.

But Derwall, no disciplinarian, has brought his team to heel without cracking the whip and the character they showed in coming from 2-1 down to beat France on penalties in the semifinal is due in no small part to the manager's gentle coaxing.

Derwall is a sensitive man who felt deeply some of the criticisms that were levelled at him after his team's defeat by Algeria and the ill-starred Austrian game.

But he has the ability to overcome the hurt he feels. "You owe it to yourself to rise above this sort of thing," he says.

Although Italy and West Germany have met on 17 occasions since 1923—the Italians lead 9-3 at present—Derwall and Bearzot will be pitting their wits against each other for the first time.

Win or lose, Derwall remains

MADRID (R) — Win or lose, Jupp Derwall knew before he came to Spain he could keep his job till 1986 but there were times on the rocky path to the World Cup final when the West German manager must have wondered if it was worth it.

Derwall and his men flew into the rainswept north four weeks ago, proud European Champions beaten only by Brazil and Argentina since the 1978 World Cup and expected to go a long way in Spain.

But from the chaos of their arrival, besieged and beseeched for press interviews and pictures, the road to Madrid took many embarrassing and upsetting turns.

Derwall's policy of giving his players plenty of freedom seemed to lead them down a path of over-confidence to defeat in the opening match against obscure Algeria, and from then on it became a battle of survival.

The silver-haired coach, who took over from Helmut Schoen after the 1978 World Cup failure, was chastened too. "If we don't beat Algeria I'll take the next train home," he had said.

The team were castigated for the defeat and Derwall, stung by

attacks in the West German press, said some comments bordered on treason.

But if defeat over Algeria was painful, the hollow victory over Austria which conveniently carried both through to the second round roused disgust in Spain and beyond, with Derwall prime target of odium.

Inside the squad he has faced a few dissatisfied outbursts, most notably a widely reported allegation of cowardice from striker Horst Hrubesch when he was banished to the spectator seats for the clash against England.

But, learning from the dissonance that clouded the atmosphere in the German camp in Argentina, he reduced the potential for unrest by bringing only 19 players to Spain with the result that only one outfield player—defender Wilfried Hannes—has not had a match.

For Derwall, the job goes on till 1986. He signed the contract two months before the squad left for Spain, symbolising the continuity in a federation which has had just four managers since the war—Otto Nerz, Sepp Herberger, Helmut Schoen and Jupp Derwall.

"Whatever happens in the World Cup in Spain, our man remains Jupp Derwall," Federation President Hermann Neuberger said.

FIFA chief accuses Spanish organisers of ignoring obligations towards ticket sales

MADRID (R) — Joao

Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said Sunday there had been serious World Cup problems involving ticket sales and accused the Spanish organisers of ignoring some of their obligations.

It was the first time Havelange, re-elected unopposed for a third four-year term, had publicly criticised the organisers of the 24-nation finals.

He told a press conference that overall the tournament had been well run but he deplored the role that Mundiespana, a group of travel agencies and hotels, had played in the event.

Mundiespana, the official World Cup agency, acquired 50 per cent of the match tickets for sale abroad but managed to sell only half of their targeted one million package deals.

Some delegates to the 126-nation FIFA Congress on Friday complained that they could not get tickets to Sunday's final between Italy and West Germany.

"There were serious problems with tickets," Havelange said. "The organisers ignored some of their obligations and turned these over to a private firm which we do

not officially recognise."

He said that in future FIFA would not allow World Cup ticket sales to be entrusted to a private agency.

Havelange said FIFA would send a mission to Colombia, which is saddled with political and economic problems, in September to check that it could stage the 1986 World Cup. Hermann Neuberger, chairman of the FIFA organising committee for the 1986 tournament, would lead the mission.

The mission would report to the FIFA executive committee in December, when a decision would be made whether to consider an alternative site.

The United States, Canada,

Mexico and Brazil have offered to stage the 1986 finals but Havelange said: "Colombia have not said they cannot hold the tournament. So as far as I am concerned it will go ahead there."

On the 1982 finals, in which the number of teams was increased to 24 for the first time, Havelange said: "I think it was a great success. What matters to the public is goals and 142 have been scored so far."

He said that despite problems with ticket sales, the stadium were two-thirds or three-quarters full, the number of yellow and red cards had been quite small and there had been no serious spectator incidents inside the stadium.

40 charter flights carry fans to Madrid

MADRID (R) — More than 40 charter flights were arriving here Sunday carrying West German and Italian fans for the World Cup final in the Bernabeu stadium.

The late influx of supporters reflected the change in fortunes of both finalists who only narrowly survived elimination in the first round of the tournament.

At least 10,000 fans were expected to fly in to Madrid's Barajas airport during the day to swell the numbers already in the Spanish capital.

Italian President Sandro Pertini and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were among those due in at the last minute.

From early Saturday evening the crowd started to build up around the 90,000-capacity stadium and at sunrise on what promised to be another hot day there was already a big, milling crowd on the pavements outside the ground.

Many of the supporters had spent the night in cars and caravans parked in the vicinity of the stadium.

King Juan Carlos welcomed Pertini at the airport from where the President was driven to the Italian team's hotel.

He chatted with the players while Italian fans waving flags stood outside.

"He talked to them more like a father rather than a politician," an Italian team official said.

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WORLD

U.N. arms session ends in dead-end

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A special session on disarmament in the United Nations General Assembly ended in failure Saturday night amid expressions of recrimination, anger and disappointment.

The 157-nation assembly acknowledged that it could not agree on a programme of concrete steps to halt the arms race.

Instead, it unanimously adopted a report that did little more than record that things had grown worse since its first special session on disarmament in 1978.

The Soviet Union blamed Washington and its NATO allies, while the United States blamed Moscow. Some members found fault with both major powers.

In an unusually candid assessment, Ismat Kittani of Iraq, president for the five-week session, said: "We cannot be proud of our achievements here. They were too few and too insubstantial."

Despite intense efforts up until the last, assembly members could not agree the proposed programme of disarmament.

Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovsky criticised what he termed the confrontational, obstructionist policies of the United States and

its allies. He said last month's NATO summit in Bonn had been timed to coincide with the session.

Edwin Feulner, the U.S. delegate, reaffirmed Washington's pledge to seek verified disarmament and accused Moscow of transgressions since the 1978 special session.

Natarajan Krishnan of India expressed "deep sorrow and anger" over the failure, said the assembly had not tried seriously to meet the aspirations of most of its members.

The U.N. session was marked by a tremendous outpouring of popular anti-war sentiment. At various times, representatives of some 550 private peace groups from many nations gathered in and around the U.N. to try to influence delegates.

About a million demonstrators against nuclear arms rallied in New York's Central Park on June 12 after a march from the U.N. at the end of the first week's proceedings.

The private groups expressed particular dismay at the assembly's failure. They accused governments of betraying the aims and hard work of their grass-roots movement.

Aga Khan celebrates silver jubilee as imam

AIGLEMONT, France (R) — Prince Karim Aga Khan celebrated his silver jubilee Sunday as imam of Islam's 15 million Ismailis in a simple ceremony shorn of the glittering rituals of his grandfather's day.

Ismaili leaders from a score of countries paid homage to him at his residence at Aiglemont, near Paris.

During the 72 years as spiritual leader of his predecessor, the late Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah Aga Khan, Ismailis used to weigh their imam in gold, diamonds and platinum as a mark of devotion. The proceeds went to welfare pro-

jects.

The present Aga Khan told his followers times had changed and there would be no weighing ceremonies.

But while the ritual has been abolished, the social and economic development projects to help Ismailis throughout the world continue, aides said.

The Ismailis are a branch of the Shi'a Muslims who together with the Sunnis form the bulk of the Islamic world.

The Aga Khan, 45, is a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad. He is the 49th imam.

Not all is quiet in West Beirut, but...



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat holds the son of one of "my friend fighters" during a lull in West Beirut Saturday. Arafat was visiting with his commandos after Friday's heavy artillery exchanges between Palestinian commandos and Israeli forces. (A.P. wirephoto)

day's heavy artillery exchanges between Palestinian commandos and Israeli forces. (A.P. wirephoto)

Civilians die in Ugandan army, police crossfire

KAMPALA (R) — Three paramilitary police and an unknown number of civilians were killed, and others were injured in shooting between Ugandan security forces here Sunday, witnesses said.

They said the shooting started after four members of the paramilitary police special force went to investigate a bomb explosion in the suburb of Katwe.

The four policemen took advantage of the confusion caused by the blast to loot houses, and were trying to steal a car when they were intercepted by military police, the witnesses said.

Military police shot three of the policemen dead and wounded the other in the leg. Soldiers who arrived on the scene opened fire on the military police, and several civilians were killed or injured, the witnesses said.

Lightning ruled out as cause of Boeing crash

KENNER, Louisiana (R) — Lightning was virtually ruled out Sunday as a cause of Friday's Boeing 727 crash into this wooded suburb of New Orleans, in which at least 152 people were killed.

The aircraft's flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder were recovered Saturday and flown to Washington for expert analysis.

Patricia Goldman, vice-chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board who is in charge of the investigation, said there was a consensus among the first 25 eyewitnesses to be interviewed that "there was not a lightning strike on the plane."

She told a press conference that flashes reported by some observers might have been from power lines which the plane hit as it went down.

The Pan American World Airways plane, flying from Miami to San Diego, California, by way of

New Orleans and Las Vegas, ripped through a quiet residential area of Kenner, after clipping an oak tree.

Saying that all her remarks were "very preliminary," Miss Goldman said it seemed likely the two recorders would provide valuable information.

She said, however, that the data recorder had been damaged by the heat from flames which roared through a four-block area of Kenner, destroying 13 homes and damaging several others.

Miss Goldman said recording of conversation between the plane's captain and the control tower were routine, adding: "There is nothing extraordinary on that," she said.

Local officials put the death toll among people on the ground at seven and Kenner police chief Sal Lentini told reporters: "That's final, although we may have some deaths in the hospital."

Italians dissatisfied with British police investigation

ROME (R) — A British police investigation into the death of Italian banker Roberto Calvi, found hanging from a bridge in London last month, has left investigators in Rome dissatisfied.

Communist Sen. Franco Calamandrei was quoted by the party daily l'Unita as saying that Scotland Yard's insistence that Calvi committed suicide "makes one ask oneself whose interests would be served by a suicide verdict."

Mr. Calamandrei, vice president of a commission of inquiry into the illegal P2 Masonic lodge to which Calvi belonged, said Italian authorities should press for a fuller investigation into the banker's death.

Last week Mr. Calamandrei said on returning from London that Calvi was involved in arms deals with Argentina which, he said, seemed to be the last link in the chain of events that led to his death.

Judicial sources said that Rome magistrate Domenico Sica, who heads a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of Calvi's dis-

appearance and death, was also dissatisfied with the inquiry even after meeting detectives who flew here from London for consultations.

Mr. Sica, who specialises in unravelling many of Italy's more twisted scandals, would not comment after examining the British police report.

But sources close to his office said the magistrate considered it an inadequate effort for an investigation into an affair that has touched off one of Italy's messiest financial scandals and involved the Vatican.

Banking sources estimate the international repercussions of the financial crisis at Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano are likely to be greater than those following the collapse of the Michele Sindona banking empire in 1974.

Italy and the Vatican have exchanged diplomatic notes over the Vatican Bank's role in the crisis, which appears to have sprung from heavy loans made by Calvi subsidiaries on the strength of letters of patronage issued by the Vatican Bank.

Zail Singh expected to become Indian president

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian legislators vote Monday to choose their country's seventh president in an election that has stirred controversy despite certain victory for the ruling Congress Party candidate.

The Congress majority in the electoral college of central and state legislators will ensure that former Home Minister Zail Singh defeats opposition candidate Hans Raj Khanna, a one-time supreme court judge.

The result is expected to be announced four days after the more than 4,600 members of the two houses of parliament and 21 state assemblies cast their secret ballot.

Although the president's job is largely ceremonial, the choice of Mr. Singh, who will be the first head of state from the minority Sikh community, has sparked an acrimonious debate because of his ardent support for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Singh, 66, apparently untroubled by the controversy, ended a tour of the states last Friday amid opposition accusations that the government used the state-run radio and television to promote him.

The disparate opposition groups combined against Mrs. Gandhi after she rejected their demand for a consensus presidential candidate. Her critics said she chose Mr. Singh because he had been loyal to her.

"I have always tried to justify my leader's expectations. As a cabinet minister I did whatever she (Mrs. Gandhi) ordered me to do," Mr. Singh recently told the

weekly Current newspaper.

Pointing out that these were hardly qualifications of a future president, the Indian Express said: "One who owes his office to the bounty of the prime minister will surely behave differently from one who is elected by the consensus of the ruling and opposition parties."

Mr. Singh has said, however, "the success of parliamentary democracy in our country depends on total cooperation between the president and prime minister."

The Indian president, who has a five-year term, is merely a constitutional head. As long as the ruling party has a clear majority in parliament, he can claim only the right to be informed and to warn privately, and sometimes publicly as retiring President Sanjiva Reddy did occasionally.

But the job can become crucial in a political crisis similar to the one which occurred before Mrs. Gandhi swept back to power in 1980.

After the former Janata government collapsed, President Reddy weighed rival claims, then called off opposition leader Charan Singh to form a caretaker government — a move which many opposition leaders felt helped Mrs. Gandhi to divide their ranks and defeat them.

The opposition fears that the choice of Mr. Singh is linked to an alleged plan of Mrs. Gandhi to replace India's parliamentary system by a presidential form of government.

One analyst said Mrs. Gandhi decided on a president who would willingly step down in her favour.

Results of Chinese census to be made available by October

PEKING (R) — China had counted 950 million people by July 8 in its national census, the biggest in world history, the People's Daily said Sunday.

The full range of demographic data will not emerge from 29 computer banks until October 1985.

The counting ended Saturday and officials are now checking and adding up the first results, using the abacus and electronic calculators, for publication by October.

China officially estimated its population at 996,220,000 last Dec. 31, but no one can say how accurate that figure was until the census results come out.

In a separate report, China released figures which indicated that 862 million of its people were peasants.

The official weekly Beijing (Peking) Review said the population in towns and cities totalled 134 million at the end of 1981, making up only 13.5 per cent of the total.

The magazine said the number in urban areas had doubled since 1953, but was growing at a much slower rate than in other countries.

Peking operates a rigid system of residence registration. All citizens must register with the authorities before they can obtain grain and cloth ration coupons. Peasants are not normally allowed to move from the countryside.

Those who do run the risk of being arrested and sent back, and have to buy ration coupons at inflated prices on the black market which they cannot usually afford to do for long.

China says U.S. right-wingers grab chance to support Taiwan

PEKING (R) — China accused right-wing Americans Sunday of launching a new pro-Taiwan campaign to exploit Alexander Haig's impending replacement by George Shultz as U.S. secretary of state.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) described such people as diehard ultra-rightists, saying that they were openly urging further interference in China's internal affairs.

It said in a dispatch from Washington that a number of conservative U.S. politicians had jointly called on the Reagan administration not to agree to Peking's demands for an end to

American arms sales to Taiwan.

The report did not mention Mr. Haig or Mr. Shultz by name, in line with Chinese government policy of withholding direct comment on the change-over.

But it said groups of right-wing conservatives were trying "to exploit the opportunity when top officials of the U.S. State Department are changing hands to advocate these anti-China doctrine, so as to worsen Sino-American relations."

It singled out Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater, who recently went to Taiwan to express his support for the Nationalist Chinese government.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gunmen free Beirut prison inmates

BEIRUT (R) — Armed men surrounded Beirut prison Saturday night and forced the release of all 188 inmates, police said Sunday. The gunmen, apparently friends and relatives of the prisoners, locked up prison governor Salim Mahmoud and his warders and opened the cells, a police report said. No shots were fired. The report said there were about 400 gunmen while local people said there were between 10 and 20. The governor had earlier recommended the release of as many prisoners as possible because he said Israel's blockade of West Beirut was putting an intolerable burden on his staff. Eyewitnesses said the prisoners scattered in all directions on their release. Some had cars waiting, while others stopped passers-by to ask for the taxi fare home.

Israeli envoy in India goes home

NEW DELHI (R) — The Israeli consul in Bombay, Yosef Hasen, who was declared persona non grata last Thursday by the Indian government, left the country Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. Mr. Hasen was ordered to leave within 48 hours after the Sunday Observer, a Bombay weekly, published an interview with him in which he is reported to have made critical references to India's Middle East policy. The Israeli consul is reported to have said that Indian politicians were afraid of the Arabs and that Middle East envoys in New Delhi used local Muslims to exert pressure on the government. Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told parliament on Friday that his government was seriously considering closing down the Israeli consulate in Bombay.

Israel and India do not have full diplomatic relations.

Israelis confirm N.Y. Times report on Asians working with PLO

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — An Israeli embassy spokesman claimed here Saturday night that commandos from Asia and Africa were fighting alongside Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces in Lebanon. Spokesman Nachman Shai confirmed a report published in the New York Times that during their invasion of Lebanon, Israeli troops had captured soldiers from Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Mauritania, Sudan, Niger, Mali, Somalia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. All allegedly had been on monthly salaries. According to the New York Times, the Israelis claimed to have found in the southern Lebanese city of Tyre a register which referred to "comrades from Malawi," "comrades from South Africa" and "comrades from Haiti" who were present in Lebanon at different times during the past six months.

9 executed in Iran

LONDON (R) — Nine people including five members of the left-wing Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation have been executed in Iran, Tehran newspapers said Sunday. The evening paper Etemad said five guerrillas faced a firing squad in the provincial towns of Isfahan and Bakhtar. According to another evening newspaper, Kayhan, four members of the Baha'i faith were executed in the town of Qazvin, northwest of Tehran, on charges of being members of an organisation attempting to overthrow the government.

Somalis report Ethiopian attack

NAIROBI (R) — The Somali defence ministry said that Ethiopian troops invaded the village of Galdogop in central Somalia on Friday. In a brief statement on national radio monitored here, the ministry said Saturday that fighting was continuing. Last week the radio reported two clashes between Ethiopian and Somali troops in the Galdadud region north of Mogadishu. Somali guerrillas claimed on Tuesday that they killed 250 Ethiopian troops in an offensive in the disputed Ogaden Desert region of southeast Ethiopia.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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A quiz question and our discussion of responses when using five-card majors provoked a more heated correspondence than usual, so instead of having a winner this week, we'll tackle a subject of interest to many:

The quiz question was: Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K865 ♥4 ♠A984 ♦7643
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass ?

We suggested that South bid five diamonds in the hope that partner could go to six. A reader writes: "How does your partnership know that North isn't bidding a short diamond (two play five-card majors)?"

Several others accused us of basing our responses on four-card major opening bids when replying to a query about how to respond to an opening bid of one club when you hold a five-card diamond suit and a four-card major and your side is using five-card major opening bids.

"Don't you know that you must respond in the major?" In reply to these comments: the fact that you play a five-card major system does not mean that all bidding logic flies out the window to be replaced by a series of "rules." You still need a comprehensive system to get you to the best contract.

Let's consider the quiz question first. It is obvious from the bidding that North does not have three, four or even five diamonds — he has at least six spades and a strong hand although he never rebid diamonds directly! North has made a reverse bid in hearts and then rebid the suit voluntarily when he had received no support from his partner. Therefore, North must have five hearts. Yet, he chose to open the bidding with one diamond. With fewer than five diamonds, he would certainly have opened one heart. With five diamonds and five hearts, he should still open one heart and either jump to three diamonds, or rebid two

diamonds depending on the strength of his hand. The only time you open one diamond when you have a five-card heart suit is when your diamonds are longer than your hearts. Ergo, North has at least six diamonds, so you don't have to worry about the adequacy of your trump suit.

As to responding to a minor-suit opening when playing five-card majors, I did not know that I "had" to bid one of a major before showing a five-card minor suit. My most frequent partner is Paul Chemla, a member of the French team that won the World Team Olympiad in 1980. We play a five-card major system and, on most hands, we would not dream of bidding a four-card major when we also hold a five-card minor. As an example, suppose that, as South, you hold:

♠7642 ♥72 ♦AKJ54 ♠82
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass ?

What are you going to do? If you now bid three diamonds, partner will almost surely take preference to three spades any time that he holds three spades. Are you really going to enjoy playing that contract — perhaps doubled?

Or assume that a lead away from the king of spades by partner will advance your cause further than will a diamond lead?

Don't you think that it is comforting to know that when partner responds one spade over your one club opening bid, and then later bids diamonds, he has at least five spades and four or five diamonds? If you play that partner has to bid a four-card major suit first, you never know whether partner has four spades and five diamonds, four spades and four diamonds, or five spades.

I can carry on about this subject for a considerable time, but I am running out of space. But if these reasons alone are not enough to convince you, then no amount of additional evidence will do so.

Carrington said to have warned Thatcher about Falklands

LONDON (R) — Lord Carrington, who resigned as British foreign minister after Argentine troops seized the Falkland Islands in April, warned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier that the islands needed more defence, the Observer newspaper said Sunday.

Quoting senior civil service sources, the Observer said a cabinet defence committee chaired by Mrs. Thatcher had rejected a proposal by Lord Carrington to send submarines to the islands two weeks before Argentine troops landed on April 2.

She had also decided to scrap the Antarctic survey ship Endurance, although Lord Carrington told her in writing that its withdrawal would make Argentina think Britain cared little for the islands, the newspaper said.

Mrs. Thatcher announced last week that a commission would be set up to look into the government's handling to the crisis.

Tempers cool along with guns in Falkland Islands aftermath

By Harvey Morris

Reuters

LONDON — International repercussions from the Falklands war are likely to be more limited than was predicted at the height of the campaign, according to British officials.

As British troops headed to recover the South Atlantic islands from Argentina, concerns were expressed by politicians and commentators in Britain and elsewhere about the long-term international implications of settling the dispute by force.

A major worry was that the conflict might permanently damage relations between Latin American and Britain and its allies.

There was also concern, particularly in the United States, that U.S. backing for Britain would drive the Argentines into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Britain's NATO allies were concerned that a prolonged absence from northern waters of a large part of Britain's fleet could weaken the defences of the Atlantic alliance.

With hostilities now over and world attention shifted to the Middle East, British officials are increasingly regarding the Falk-

lands crisis as an isolated affair with few international consequences.

No lasting damage

They see no long-lasting damage to Britain's relations with Latin America, a region in which the British government has only limited political and commercial interest.

The diplomatic feedback from the region indicates that, apart from Venezuela which took a firm pro-Argentine line in the crisis, few Latin American countries bear any serious resentment towards Britain, the United States or Britain's allies in Europe over the Falklands campaign, the officials said.

They said Latin American solidarity with Argentina was largely limited to verbal support during the crisis and the region as a whole never approached leading the Argentine military backing.

Brazil, South America's industrial giant, has an interest in maintaining good links with the Western powers because of its strong dependence on the world capital market.

Other Latin American states, particularly Chile, may actually be

pleased by Britain's victory over what they regarded as expansionist Argentina, the officials said.

Britain's relations with most of its allies in NATO and the European community have also emerged unscathed from a crisis that often disturbed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's fellow Western leaders.

Despite U.S. misgivings that support for Britain would lose it friends in Latin America, Pres-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ident Reagan stood by Mrs. Thatcher, one of his closest allies. Western European solidarity survived despite concern at military escalation of the crisis. Britain's relations with Ireland and Japan are the only ones to have remained frosty.

British officials said the Thatcher government was still angry at Dublin for dropping economic sanctions against a U.N. ceasefire call as the British task force neared its final objective. It will not be quickly forgotten.

Moscow lukewarm

The officials said Western fears

of a Latin American rapprochement with Moscow as a result of the crisis also appear to have been exaggerated.

Although the Soviet Union used the crisis to attack Britain and the United States, the officials saw few signs that the Kremlin had been prepared to become embroiled in it.

Britain's Falklands victory had established the ruling right-wing military government in Buenos Aires but it was too early to say whether the present administration would be replaced by a left-wing one, let alone one sympathetic to Moscow, the officials said.

Moscow's chief priorities in South America appeared to be to secure fishing rights in the South Atlantic and to maintain a source of supply for grain and meat, they said.

The officials also sought to play down the wider significance of lessons learnt from the Falklands crisis.

There would be pressure to tighten up Britain's early-warning intelligence apparatus but the Falklands as that involving Spain's claim to Gibraltar.

Britain's success in obtaining